

Relief Officials Sound Alarm Over the Drop in Assistance for Africa

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS. New York—A drastic drop in private and government contributions to African emergency relief programs threatens millions of people still facing starvation, officials at relief and development agencies said.

Officials at UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision and other organizations said the drop might harm their ability to sustain both relief and rehabilitation programs at a time when millions of Africans still depend on food and medicine.

"The fundraising situation is catastrophic," said Richard Freiberg, the deputy director of funding at the United Nations Children's Fund.

UNICEF's emergency appeal for Africa has netted \$13 million this year, compared with \$102 million last year.

Many relief officials attributed the drop in contributions to a widespread misperception by both governments and the public that the crisis was over. Some experts say the very success of the relief effort had been responsible for what they called "donor fatigue."

Save the Children received \$6.7 million in private contributions for Africa in 1985 but has taken in only \$368,000 this year.

Monthly donations to World Vision's Africa programs have dropped to about 40 percent of last year's level, according to Mark Puhlow, a spokesman for the organization. The anticipated shortfall has forced the group to cut its African relief budget from \$42.7 million in fiscal 1986 to \$17.2 million in the coming fiscal year.

Nearly 18 million Africans still depend on food distributions for their survival, according to the United Nations Office of Emergency Operations in Africa.

About three million people are

encountering food shortages and more than one million face imminent starvation. Many of these are in southern Sudan and in Ethiopia, where civil strife has hampered relief efforts.

Although most of the continent's grain needs have been met, the UN office estimates Africa will require \$335 million in emergency food aid this year, much of it to transport food and meet emergency health, sanitation and shelter requirements.

Only \$165 million of this total has been contributed so far, according to the office, and UNICEF reports a critical shortage of supplies in Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan.

According to one report, nearly \$187 million in private contributions were raised by the 33 largest relief agencies, excluding the Red Cross, from November 1984 to March 1986. All of the agencies said they had spent nearly all the money raised.

Among government donors, the diminution of almost all emergency food aid for Africa from the U.S. Agency for International Development has particularly hurt the relief effort, officials said.

The agency distributed \$135 million in nonfood aid during the 12 months beginning April 1985, much of it through nongovernmental relief groups. Only about \$7 million has been received since April 1986, most of it for an emergency program to combat locusts.

Further, the buildup of the Soviet Pacific Fleet over the past few years, now the largest of their four fleets, was expected to help them to go to work to build their proficiency," said Admiral James A. Lyons Jr., commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, in a statement issued last week.

U.S. ships and aircraft are monitoring the Soviet maneuvers.

The Soviet Pacific Fleet has grown from about 200 ships in 1960 to perhaps 400 ships and 130 submarines today, the secretary of the navy, John F. Lehman Jr., said recently.

In all, 14 to 18 surface ships are



BELGIAN BUS CRASH KILLS SIX—The wreckage of a bus lying in a street in Stavelot, Belgium, after it went out of control on a hill and crashed into an empty house Sunday, killing 6 and injuring 35. Several children were among the victims.

SANCTIONS: Soviet Fleet Conducting Huge Exercises, U.S. Says

Senate Approves

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convince those people, that yes, we do care," he said.

The economic sanctions in the bill were strengthened significantly when the Senate accepted an amendment offered by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, which was designed to bring American sanctions in line with those imposed by the Commonwealth of Nations.

These additional provisions include a ban on the importing of agricultural products, iron and steel from Africa, as well as an embargo against the export of crude oil and refined petroleum from the United States.

The legislation includes these additional sanctions:

- Imports from companies owned or controlled by the South African government would be embargoed.

- All imports of uranium, coal and textiles would also be prohibited.

- Landing rights for South African airlines would be canceled.

- The use of American banks by government personnel and entities would be restricted.

Another provision makes permanent a series of measures taken by the president last year that are due to expire next month. These include a ban on the import of Kruggerands, the South African gold coins, and the export of computer technology and agencies that help enforce apartheid.

The bill also provides for additional measures in one year if progress toward dismantling apartheid has not been made.

These include a prohibition on American military aid to countries that supply South Africa with military goods and a ban on the importation of strategic minerals.

The sanctions would end if South Africa freed Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black anti-apartheid leader, and took other actions, such as lifting the current state of emergency, legalizing political parties and releasing political prisoners.

■ **5 Killed by Land Mine**

The South African government said a land mine exploded Sunday underneath a private car on a farm road, killing three black women and two children. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

The mine, which also injured two black men in the car, was set near the town of Nylstroom, about 180 miles (300 kilometers) east of Johannesburg, the Bureau for Information said.

There has been a series of similar explosions in the north and east of Transvaal province since November 1985.

The British Embassy in Johannesburg confirmed Mrs. Tullis's death, but it said it could not determine what had happened to Mr. Rouse.

Mr. Diemberger and Mr. Bauer reached a base camp where South Korean mountaineers cared for them until a Pakistani military helicopter flew them to Skardu, Pakistani officials said.

South Yemen Jets Force Landing of Air Djibouti Plane

Reuters

DJIBOUTI—Two South Yemen MIG fighters intercepted an Air Djibouti Boeing 720 over the Red Sea on Saturday and forced it to land at Aden, official sources in Djibouti said Sunday.

Sources said South Yemeni aircraft forced the 59-passenger plane to disembark and kept the plane on the ground for four hours while they searched it for weapons and other contraband.

Alumni departed with the rest of the passengers after the Ethiopian pilot refused to leave without his family.

Foreign Minister Moumin Baddou Farah of Djibouti summoned the South Yemeni chargé d'affaires Sunday and gave him a note protesting what he called "this grave and disturbing act of piracy."

Official sources said Djibouti suspended air and sea links with South Yemen.

■ **Hurricane in North Carolina**

REUTERS

DUCK, North Carolina—A hurricane designated Charley with winds of up to 80 miles (130 kilometers) an hour, struck the North Carolina coast Sunday, forcing thousands to flee the beachfront resort areas along the Outer Banks of Cape Hatteras.

■ **Chinese Move Against Friend of Expelled Writer**

Washington Post Service

BEIJING—Chinese security officials have seized the papers and other personal belongings of an American lawyer who traveled in China with John F. Burns, a New York Times correspondent who was expelled last month, according to a U.S. official.

The official said Sunday that police from China's Public Security Bureau seized the belongings of Edward McNally, a lawyer on leave from the U.S. Justice Department who had been teaching American law for the past year at a Beijing university.

Mr. McNally left Beijing before Mr. Burns' arrest July 17 and reportedly has decided not to return. Mr. Burns was charged with traveling in an area off-limits to foreigners.

Chinese sources said Zhang Daming, a Chinese citizen who accompanied Mr. Burns, was also on leave from the U.S. Justice Department when he was expelled last month.

Mr. McNally said he had been expelled last month, according to a U.S. official.

He said the crackdown, even though it undercut the case for human rights, was not a sign of a return to authoritarian rule.

"The prime minister or I, as politicians, may have wanted to go ahead with the rally, but as prime minister we decided we must see that there is no threat to law and order," he said.

Political observers believe that the opposition strategy to put pressure on the government will be forced to call on the army.

The army comes almost entirely from Punjab, and the opposition appears to be betting that Punjabi soldiers would not fire on Punjabi civilians.

Both sides agree that more deaths due to political violence will force the pace of events.

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2 Protesters Reportedly Shot to Death in Karachi

Reuters

KARACHI, Pakistan—Pakistani police shot and killed two demonstrators in anti-government protests in Karachi on Sunday, according to opposition party workers.

They said that other people had been wounded when police opened fire on the demonstrators on the fifth day of protests by opposition supporters calling for the release of the arrested government ministers.

Witnesses said the riot police had fired rifles after failing to disperse a crowd of several hundred youths with tear gas and batons.

The protesters threw rocks at the police and blooded narrow streets in the market area of the city.

Police would neither confirm nor deny that they had opened fire.

At least one person was shot and killed by police in the Punjab provincial capital of Lahore on Thursday during nationwide protests against government crackdown on dissidents.

The opposition workers said a girl was shot to death in the lead to the largest protest Sunday had died Sunday. No confirmation of the report was immediately available.

One person was killed in a clash between activists of the opposition Pakistan People's Party and supporters of Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Jinnah's Muslim League Party, members of the opposition said.

They said the two groups had exchanged gunfire at Sanghar town, near Mr. Jinnah's home village, 240 miles (390 miles) from Karachi.

Troops were rushed to Hala as violence persisted throughout southern Sindh province, an opposition stronghold, witnesses said.

PAKISTAN: Street Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

Police said that there were some few in government ranks that even if they were not clasher, which could reflect poorly on Mr. Jinnah, some of his followers would join him.

At a special cabinet meeting attended by top intelligence officials, it was decided that Mr. Jinnah would go on national television and announce he was calling off his Muslim League rally to preserve the unity of the nation.

Naval intelligence has detected signs of activity that suggest that the opposition may extend its campaign to the coast.

Officials at the meeting report that if the opposition refused to go along, they would crack down quickly, banning demonstrations and detaining party leaders and middle-level organizers.

"There were possibilities of clashes on the way to Lahore and in Lahore," said the Punjab chief minister, Nawaz Sharif, said Saturday. "We had information some mischief mongers would create problems of law and order. There was an element of fright in the city."

He defended the crackdown, even though it undercut the case for human rights, was not a sign of a return to authoritarian rule.

"The prime minister or I, as politicians, may have wanted to go ahead with the rally, but as prime minister we decided we must see that there is no threat to law and order," he said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Commissions 8th Trident Sub

GROTON, Connecticut (AP)—The U.S. Navy has commissioned its eighth Trident nuclear submarine, the USS Nevada (SSBN-734). The Nevada, launched in September 1985, can carry 24 multiple-warhead nuclear missiles.

About 100 protesters demonstrated against nuclear arms outside the Groton shipyard of Electric Boat, a division of General Dynamics Corp., during the commissioning ceremony. Twelve persons were arrested.

New Soviet Culture Minister Is Named

MOSCOW (Reuters)—Vasily Zakharov, 52, a Communist Party propaganda specialist, has been appointed the Soviet Union's minister of culture by the President of the Supreme Soviet, filling a post that had been vacant for nearly two months.

The official press agency Tass reported Saturday that Mr. Zakharov, 52, had succeeded Pyotr N. Demichiev, who was appointed to the largely ceremonial post of first vice president in June after 12 years as culture minister. The Culture Ministry had been one of the last major Moscow ministries to feel the impact of the leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who has been gradually replacing personnel in key party and government posts.

Mr. Zakharov had previously served as first deputy chief of the Central Committee's propaganda department. He joined the 307-member party Central Committee at its congress in March. Since January he had been second secretary of the Moscow party organization under Boris N. Yeltsin, a nonvoting Politburo member and a strong supporter of Mr. Gorbachev.

Korea Opposition Assails U.S. Envoy

SEOUL (Reuters)—South Korea's leading opposition party has demanded that the U.S. ambassador, Richard L. Walker, be replaced. A spokesman for the New Korea Democratic Party asserted that Mr. Walker had played a major role in the U.S. government's conclusion in January of a \$470,000, one-year contract with Michael K. Deaver, the Washington lobbyist. Mr. Deaver, former White House deputy chief of staff, is under congressional investigation in connection with allegations of conflict of interest.

They are also urging Walker's replacement or recall home because he has contributed to breeding anti-American sentiment among the Korean people by identifying himself with the policies of the current regime," said Kim Dong-jung, the opposition party's permanent secretary.

Democratic Republic Leader Sworn In

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (LAT)—Joaquin Balaguer, a conservative republican and one of the founders of the Dominican Republic, was sworn in as president for the fifth time Saturday with a pledge to fight poverty and official corruption.

Mr. Balaguer, who first served as president in the early 1960s by appointment of the dictator Rafael Trujillo, accepted the presidency, asking again two weeks short of his 79th birthday. He denounced the Trujillo era as "30 years of darkness." Trujillo was assassinated in 1961.

Earlier on Saturday, Balaguer's second secretary of State George F. Shultz, that the Dominican Republic supported Reagan administration policies in Central America. Mr. Balaguer was elected in May.

China to Launch 4 Brazilian Satellites

BEIJING (UPI)—China, which already has agreed to use its rockets to put U.S. and Swedish satellites into orbit, will launch four Brazilian satellites, the Xinhua press agency said.

"There will be for meteorological observation and the fourth will survey natural resources," Xinhua said Saturday.

At least 12 foreign companies have approached China since Beijing announced last year that it was entering the lucrative market for launching satellites. Many did so after the explosion Jan. 28 of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger. The European Astronautics program also has been delayed.

2 Seamen Are Killed in Gulf Attack

BAHRAIN (Reuters)—Two seamen were killed and three were wounded Sunday in an air attack on a chemical tanker in the Gulf, shipping sources said.

The vessel, the 10,316-ton *Weeks No. 3*, was hit by at least two missiles, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence reported in London. The attack took place near the mouth of the Gulf. A fire on board was extinguished by the crew, and the ship reached Dubai under its own power, the source said.

Soviet Jew Begins Exit Hunger Strike

MOSCOW (Reuters)—A Jewish woman has started a hunger strike in a quest for permission to leave the Soviet Union in order to donate bone marrow to her brother, who is dying of leukemia in Israel, her husband said Sunday.

Jacques Flourens, a sociologist, started refusing food Saturday after his wife failed to make a decision as to whether she would leave. In an interview, she said she had decided to leave the country temporarily but was refused the necessary permission to leave her employers. She then applied for permanent emigration for her family, including two daughters.

For the Record

Lightning ignited more range and forest fires Sunday in the dry Northwest of the United States, where nearly 400,000 acres (161,000 hectares) have been burned in the past week, despite the efforts of 17,000 firefighters. Officials issued a top-level warning in areas of Idaho, Montana, eastern Washington and eastern Oregon.

Three opposition parties in Liberia whose leaders have been detained said they would ignore a government ban and hold a protest march on Monday in Monrovia.

Travel Note

Belgrade's international airport will be closed Sept. 19-25 for runway reconstruction, airport authorities said Saturday. Most European, Mediterranean and domestic flights will be transferred to Belgrade's smaller Ratislavica airport, while international flights will be redirected to Ploce airport in Zagreb, northern Yugoslavia. Most foreign airlines will cancel Belgrade flights or reroute them to Zagreb, authorities said.

SDI: 5 Former Officials Urge 10-Year Delay on Tests

could permit unlimited development of anti-missile defense technologies.

On the other hand, they recommend keeping open production lines for the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and several other steps that Mr. Reagan is likely to welcome.

The central philosophy of the paper is that the United States should maintain and strengthen the policy of nuclear deterrence based on the threat of retaliation to possible attack, rather than seeking a rapid transition to active defenses against Soviet missiles.

On the Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based anti-missile defense system, the former officials urged that research continue but at a "measured" pace that would keep testing such weapons right away, but avoid the development of a technological principle, the latter is the first stage in procuring and deploying a weapon.

The authors also believed that a limited defense of missiles was possible by the end of the century but "a significant degree of protection in the form of countermeasures would be decades away."



Julie Tullis as she prepared to climb the 28,250-foot peak.

6 Climbers Freeze to Death On Mountain, Survivor Says

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan—Six mountaineers and a guide died in a telephone interview from the northern town of Skardu that two Austrians, two Britons and two Poles had died this month on the 28,250-foot (8,611-meter) mountain.

Kurt Diemberger, an Austrian mountaineer and guide, said in a telephone interview from the northern town of Skardu that two Austrians, two Britons and two Poles had died this month on the 28,250-foot (8,611-meter) mountain.

Mr. Diemberger, Mr. Bauer and a fellow Austrian, Will Bauer, were the only survivors from the eight mountaineers who had been trapped in a makeshift camp near the summit of K-2. Both suffered severe frostbite.

The eight belonged to Austrian, British and Polish expeditions that had been climbing or descending K-2, which is in the Pakistan-administered territory of Jammu Kashmir near the Chinese and Indian borders.

The eight mountaineers were near each other and close to the summit when a blizzard hit Aug. 7, Mr. Diemberger said.

He said that they had taken refuge in the camp, but the blizzard lasted more than 24 hours and the mountaineers ran out of food, becoming weak and ill from the cold and the lack of oxygen.

The five persons who died in the camp were Julie Tullis and Alan Rouse of Britain; Hans Wern, 30 and Alfred Imhof, 45, of Austria; and Wojtek Wroclawski, Mr. Diemberger said.

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Herald Tribune

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The Choice of America

If the U.S. Senate needed any more reason on Friday to approve sanctions against South Africa, President Reagan had provided it with his dramatic message of mulling indifference in his news conference on Tuesday. He keeps spatch at any straw to justify the truculent Pretoria regime, while fully insisting that only its radical opponents favor punitive sanctions.

The truth is that people from all parts of the racial and political spectrum. Republican senators in the United States as well as African presidents, have given the South African government the benefit of their best doubt. For those who believe in racial justice, there is no longer an alternative. The time has come to send Pretoria an unmistakable economic message, telling them that the world thinks of its racial tyranny.

Straining to find an argument to delay sanctions, Mr. Reagan paraded names and facts and grabbed at a nonexistent invitation from Pretoria to a summit meeting on ending apartheid. True enough, President F.W. de Klerk did suggest an international meeting, but only to discuss regional security and economic development.

Mr. Reagan continued to imply that black leaders agree with him on the fact that he is "careless" in exploiting that

Bishop Desmond Tutu, who favors sanctions, was a radical thirsting for revolution. What he has yet to concede is that sanctions are urged by an array of religious, political and trade union leaders — and not just by the outlawed African National Congress.

Without intending it, Mr. Reagan makes the case for sanctions. They are meant merely to make Americans feel better. Given Mr. Reagan's apologetics, sanctions are the only way to make Pretoria take seriously what other Americans think.

The direct effect of the sanctions. The judgmental effect can be powerful, especially for a regime that boasts allegiance to Western interests, if not to Western values. South might not budge in the face of sanctions. What is not negotiable is that it will not budge without them.

Mr. Botha cannot ignore a rebellion in the U.S. Congress, no matter how much comfort he gets from his friend in the White House. As long as there is hope for serious negotiations with representative black leaders, Americans need to see every reasonable means to keep that hope alive. As long as black South Africans are intimidated, jailed and killed, there should be no doubt about which side most Americans are on.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Way for Pakistan

Bhutto has successfully belittled the Pakistani government into jailing her for violating a law on political prisoners. That was a mistake on the government's part. Much better to free her and let her go back to Pakistan.

Since Miss Bhutto's purpose is to depict the government as a brutal autocrat with no real intention of moving the country toward democracy, incarceration gives her an enormous tactical advantage. The opposition that she leads is now going to try to overthrow the government in a popular uprising. The Communist Party's participation in the revolution in the Philippines, but a rising in Pakistan is very unlikely to follow the uprising and peaceful pattern of the Philippines, where the army, with hardly a shot fired, swung against the government.

In Pakistan the army is the government. In late December, Pakistan had lived for eight years under the military regime imposed by Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, the general who overthrew and hanged Miss Bhutto's father. At the turn of the year President Zia lifted martial law, appointed a civilian prime minister and began the cautious widening of freedom that permitted Miss

Bhutto to return from self-imposed exile and begin organizing the opposition.

The pressure from military rule to democracy is always a perilous one. The question raised by the past week's events is whether Pakistan's progress toward parliamentary self-government is going to continue. That progress, you would have to say, has been at least temporarily interrupted, although there is still a realistic reason to believe that it has been reversed.

The United States has many interests in Pakistan, one of which certainly is political stability. The resistance to Soviet occupation of Afghanistan can continue only as long as the guerrillas have a secure base in Pakistan. But there is also a deep American interest in the evolution of a parliamentary democracy. Which of the interests comes first? The State Department indicated the proper indication when it put out a statement on Thursday, and repeated it on Friday, regretting the deaths, the arrests and the limitations of freedom of movement. Pakistan faces obvious risks in proceeding toward democracy — but they are the right risks to take, and they are necessary.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Taking Mexico Seriously

For Washington, this might well turn out to be the decade of Mexico, and last week might turn out to have brought an improvement in, at least, the tone of U.S.-Mexican relations. President Ronald Reagan's meetings with President Miguel de la Madrid have brought him back to the center of how gravely the southern neighbor is challenged, and with what potential consequences on the U.S. side of the border.

For the first time in recent years have not disappeared. The tone of the bordering of the torture of a U.S. drug enforcement agent by Mexican police. Negotiations on a final loan package began along perfect lines. Electoral fraud seems over a major crisis.

What has captured Washington's attention is a combination of issues that convey the mounting sense of crisis: drug, illegal immigration, oil prices, protectionism, striking differences over Nicaragua.

Mexico's ruling system is now experiencing its greatest strain since the revolution ended some 65 years ago. All the system's faults, like corruption and economic sclerosis, are now more evident than ever — and in Washington's compelling interest in preventing its collapse.

By the standards of Mexican politics, President de la Madrid has shown considerable courage in pushing for adaptation and change. When the debt crisis broke four years ago he imposed a grueling and unpopular austerity. Since then he has pared down inefficient state enterprises, at the cost of jobs and patronage. He has taken Mexico into GATT, the global trade liberalization forum, against the vocal opposition of industrial and local producers.

President de la Madrid has paid a considerable price in domestic popularity. But he has probably preserved Mexico's economic viability. Now many weeks ago his efforts have brought him back to the center of how gravely the southern neighbor is challenged, and with what potential consequences on the U.S. side of the border.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Nicaragua Poses No Threat

To the list of U.S. foreign policy disasters in Latin America — Guatemala in 1954, the Bay of Pigs in 1961, Chile in 1973 — add Nicaragua in 1986. All of U.S.-sponsored military adventures that ended in disaster. U.S. interests, not to mention the countries in which they were undertaken. The same goes for Nicaragua. The difference now is that, in voting to send \$100 million to the "contras," Congress has joined President Reagan in his war on the Sandinistas, in his inability to tolerate dissent.

Nicaragua poses no conceivable threat; the U.S. Department of Defense never outnumbered the entire population of Nicaragua. Any Nicaraguan threat to the United States is a political one that can be removed in a regional peace treaty.

For the administration, force has been not the last resort but the first. Mr. Reagan

has used force in Nicaragua not as an instrument of policy but as a substitute for it. He has used force to keep the Contras in power, which calls for a reduction of forces, respect for frontiers and the advancement of democracy. Mr. Reagan does not want to compromise on the Sandinistas; he wants to destroy them.

Since 1981, when this sort of venture began, the contras have captured territory by the use of force. They have killed thousands of their people. Indeed, the contras are not an army at all but a ragtag gang of mercenaries, many of whom seek a return to the United States. Rather than driving the Sandinists out of power, the contras have provided the principal pretext for Sandinist repression. Mr. Reagan's policies have military and political consequences, at least in tone, on the way to the victory of substance.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

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Yesterday vs. Tomorrow in the Gulf War

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is no military secret that Iran is planning a new offensive for this autumn in its war with Iraq, a bigger offensive than ever before. It is no secret either that this offensive could succeed. That would deeply affect what the Moslem Middle East becomes in the next generation.

Iran's President Khomeini has once again vainly appealed to the Iranians to call off this war, which he himself began with a colossal miscalculation in September 1980 — thinking that he was going to crush the Shiite revolution in Tehran.

He now understands the danger he is in; but he is caught. Iran has three times Iran's population, and the Iranians now apparently intend to return to the human wave tactics they employed with costly success early in the war.

The head of Iran's Revolutionary Guards promises simultaneous attacks all along the 1,400-kilometer (700-mile) front. He undoubtedly exaggerates, but it would take only a single consolidated breakthrough for the Iranians to threaten Baghdad and cut Iran in two. Iran would then have its forces on the borders of the two main Western powers, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

For Iran, the war and the revolution have merged into a single war national movement. The revolution is the war, and the war is the revolution. It is a matter of national existence. The Iranians' is a crusade against those, like Saddam Hussein, who in their eyes have defied the will of God.

Islamic society has seen a kind of reform movement since the old Ottoman empire began to break up. One was secular and Westernizing. It produced the Young Turks and Atatürk in Turkey, and the Ba'ath socialist movement in Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, to which President Hussein belongs. The Ba'athist movement was to pull the Arabs into a single modern state.

The secular movement also produced Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Anwar Sadat in Egypt, and the nationalists of Algeria. In Persia the Pahlavi shahs were secular reformers. They wanted to make the country they remained Iran into the greatest secular power in the region.

The other reformers in Islamic society have been the Shiites. They have been the most successful in the living standards of their already poor people in order to satisfy foreign creditors. What can be done to create a realistic financial outlook in the creditor countries and to promote economic growth not only in the debtor countries but also in the creditor countries?

The following steps should be taken immediately:

1. Agreements should be concluded whereby an over-indebted country should be obliged to devote more than 20 percent of its export receipts annually to the payment of interest and amortization on its foreign debt. Amounts owed in excess of this should be added to the total debt and made payable at the end of the amortization period.

2. Interest rates should be adjusted so that every six months the interest rate on the current rate on floating-rate notes internationally traded.

3. Payments on existing governmental loans should be suspended until the over-indebted country can pay for its foreign debt on existing loans.

4. New private bank loans to the over-indebted countries should be made on the basis of the current rate of interest on existing loans.

5. The World Bank and its associated agencies should double their annual lending to the most heavily indebted countries, instead of the 30 percent increase suggested by Mr. Paul Wolfowitz, who should lend \$12 billion per year.

6. Intergovernmental loans for humanitarian purposes to the over-indebted countries should be encouraged by permitting tying arrangements, with proceeds spent on

religions. In Saudi Arabia, in the 1920s, the Wahabites — puritan reformers — conquered the Arabs and made the Saudi ruler. His descendants govern today as a strict Moslem society, despite the vast changes produced by oil money.

Ten years ago another puritan revolution took hold among Iran's Shiites. After overthrowing the shah's government, it now largely dominates Iran as well as Iraq and is an increasingly important force in Egypt and the Maghreb.

The real meaning of the Iran-Iraq war is that there are two kinds of reform in the Moslem world are locked in fatal struggle. The religious movement is clearly ascendant.

The political modernizers had their day. They failed to put Islamic society on a footing to deal with the West on equal terms — which, after all, it previously had done for nearly a thousand years. The Arabs and Moslems once colonized Spain and parts of France and Italy, and the Turks ruled southeastern Europe from the Bosphorus to the Russian frontier until the mid-19th century. The political modernizers not only failed to revive the power of

the Islamic movement, but they also failed to create a realistic financial outlook in the creditor countries and to promote economic growth not only in the debtor countries but also in the creditor countries.

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their society but could not even prevent Israel, a Western nation, from setting itself up in the second most important of Israel's holy places.

The religious revival has enormous appeal throughout the region, but it has, as well, an inherent limit on what it can accomplish. The force of religious feeling is evident at every level of society. It is a special kind of power, in that while Western religion says that God observes mankind's political struggles but does not intervene, Islam holds that God directs the world's affairs. If He has let the cause of Islam be defeated, it is because people are not good enough Moslems.

Islam is also a religion of community rather than of individuals. Men and women's purpose in life is to save the religion. To do so at the cost of their lives is to trade a brief and trivial existence on Earth for eternal reward.

The immediate limit on the power of the integral revolution derives from that same theological and industrial backwardness which caused the secular reform movement to fail. It is the weakness which is the religiously advanced Islam to dominate the Middle East. This could eventually change, but for now it shows little sign of doing so.

The ultimate limit is one which history puts on the movement. The Islamic movement is a force which already has changed contemporary history, and it is far from exhaustion. It is something the Western powers can do very little about. We have to live with it and its consequences — war, terrorism, and all — just as in the past people have had to live with the consequences, good and bad, of the Islamic movement.

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Sanctions Are Correct U.S. Policy

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The United States Senate has cast the vote for the approval of limited sanctions against the African government in South Africa — but not because that ruthless and determined government is likely to do anything useful in response.

A great deal of misinformation and posturing — not least by President Reagan — surrounds this difficult issue. The particular sanctions in the Senate bill probably will not, for example, hurt South African blacks, as Mr. Reagan contends. Blacks and whites did, many in South Africa, and black organizations there still would welcome them — just as two decades ago they did when the government was willing to lose the jobs and personal security in their fight for constitutional rights.

Not is the African National Congress, the largest black South African organization that favors sanctions, as Mr. Reagan in his ignorance so often claims. And ANC is not a Communist or Communist-front organization, although the president frequently repeats the charge.

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Nine Proposals for Coping With Third World Debt

By Melvin M. Fagen

GENEVA — The foreign debts of Third World countries are expected to exceed \$1 trillion in 1986, and this indebtedness is likely to increase in the coming years. At present, these countries are paying more than \$100 billion in interest annually, even though foreign investment in their territories has dropped to insignificant levels.

Most of the debtor countries have to devote more than 40 percent of their export earnings only to meet interest payments on their foreign borrowings. Meanwhile, in many of the creditor countries the main banks are dangerously over-indebted on repayments by the poor countries, unemployment is high and international trade balances become more and more unfavorable.

What can be done to avoid a contagious movement toward repudiation, nonpayments or unilateral cancellation of the debt of the debtor countries? Such measures are likely to be seen by the debtor countries as preferable to further decreases in the living standards of their already poor people in order to satisfy foreign creditors. What can be done to create a realistic financial outlook in the creditor countries and to promote economic growth not only in the debtor countries but also in the creditor countries?

The following steps should be taken immediately:

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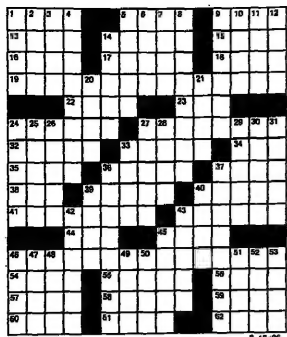
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14 Josie
16 Kind of shirt
18 Guide
19 Verb in a biblical admonition
18 A. Guthrie
19 Assault suddenly
22 Shredded
23 Greek goddess of dawn
24 W. C. Sullivan
27 Equine pest
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33 Printing mark
34 Corded fabric
35 Sleazy bar
36 Foundry
37 German coal basin
38 Unusual shoe width
39 Fabrics
40 Vivid
41 Hurlingly
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44 An Onassis nickname
45 Heavily fiber

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SPORTS

Cardinals See Pitcher Mathews as Mainstay for '87

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Whitney Herzog, who coached the National League East title to New York more than two months ago, says rookie left-hander Greg Maddux will be a key player for St. Louis in 1987. At least he can beat the Mets.

Maddux, with relief, won his third straight game and fifth in his last six decisions as the Cardinals defeated the Mets, 3-1, in 11 innings here Saturday. It was the Cardinals' eighth straight victory over New York, and put them at 5-0 for the first time since April 26.

"I'm elated at what he's doing, but not surprised in the least," Herzog said. "Greg pitched well in spring training and it was just a matter of time when he would join us."

Mathews (9-3) lost his bid for his first major-league win at home when Lee Mazzilli, who recently rejoined the Mets, beat the game with a one-out home run in the ninth.

Mathews said, "but I knew it was going to be high and fast before I let my fingers go."

Mazzilli had entered the game when first baseman Gary Carter sprained ligaments in his left hand.

fielding a ground ball in the third inning. Carter was placed on the 15-day disabled list.

Joli Morris tripled to score Terry Pendleton and broke a 1-1 tie in the 11th. Morris scored on an infield out.

In the bottom of the inning, after reliever Pat Perry allowed a walk and a hit, Worrell came on to get the last three outs for his 27th save. Adam, R. Brown, 4, in Atlanta, Kevin Bass homered and drove in three runs for Houston to back the combined five-hit pitching of Matt Keough, Charlie Kerfeld and Dave Smith.

Prater, 6, Phillies 1; Phillies 6, Pirates 0 in Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt and Jason Samuel hit home runs and Tom Hunter (making his third start in more than two years) and Kent Tekulve combined on a one-hitter for the Phillies in the nightcap. In the first game, Sid Bream had four hits and four runs batted in for Pittsburgh.

Cubs 5, Expos 6 in Montreal, Mike Ruppel pitched a five-inning shutout with a perfect game for 59 innings, finishing with a two-hitter, and Chris Seigar drove in three runs. Tim Lincecum got both hits for the Expos.

Reds 4, Padres 1 in Cincinnati, Steve Carlton pitched a five-inning shutout with a perfect game for 59 innings, finishing with a two-hitter, and Chris Seigar drove in three runs. Tim Lincecum got both hits for the Expos.

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sparked the Blue Jays' win of Texas. Reggie Miller, Dale Mohrnick pitched in his 10th consecutive game, three of the major-league record set by Mike Marshall of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Indians 2, Orioles 1 in Cleveland, Phil Niekro pitched 5 1/2 innings for his 30th career victory.

Angels 5, A's 2 in Anaheim, California, Doug DeCinces drove in three runs with a home run, double and single to support Mike Witt's two-hitter.

By Tim Lincecum
MANHATTAN BEACH, California — Life in America has not been a fairy tale for Hu Na, the tennis pro, but it appears to be headed for a happy ending that led her to the American way.

Since she arrived in the United States after defecting from China four years ago, she has learned English from television, gotten used to fast food, and found a home in San Diego.

And she's done all of that while struggling to raise the level of her tennis game.

"The most difficult thing was eating," she said. "I didn't eat anything I didn't like, and I didn't like hamburgers. Now I can eat anything, except salt. I can eat McDonald's food."

Her first year in the United States was a struggle. "I didn't know any words," she said. "I didn't know any words, and I didn't know any words."

Four years ago, traveling was nearly impossible for Hu to cope with by herself.

"She can handle it now," she said. "She can handle it now, she can handle it now, she can handle it now."

"Each tournament, you have a different city," she said. "You fly over to another hotel, another club. So it was difficult. But now, we have a couple of players who travel together."

Throughout her struggles, Hu has not lost her smile and has no regrets about her decision to come to the United States.

"I think more tournaments will help me," she said. "I need to keep playing, keep learning, keep improving. I love it, but now I'm used to it. I love it and want to stay here."

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Pro Tennis, TV — Even Fishburgers: Hu Na Lives Life the American Way

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ing TV. I learned from watching television. My favorite show is 'Three's Company'."

She also has taken language classes at U.S. International University and laughs in pride at her English.

Tennis is improving, too. After being ranked 20th in the world three years ago and 27th in 1984, she climbed to 96th last year. She reached the third round of Wimbledon and advanced to the quarterfinals of the women's tour stop in San Diego last year.

At a recent tournament in Los Angeles, Hu won two qualifying matches and upset Sarah Connor in the first round before losing to Lisa Bender, ranked 26th world.

She's taking a week off to rest a back injury before playing in the U.S. Open.

Her first year as a professional was humbling to a player who had been the best in China.

Then, "I was No. 1, that's like last here," she said.

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watch my tennis. The last two years, I've improved, played better, and now they ask me about my tennis."

Hu, 23, credits a four-month stay at a tennis school run by Vic Braden near San Diego at the end of 1983. "He gave me confidence in myself," she said.

This year, Hu, who plays a nimble serve-and-volley game, has advanced to the quarterfinals of two tournaments and won a \$14,482, almost doubling her career earnings.

Perhaps the nicest thing about her life in America is that she has found a home. She has lived in San Diego with Frank Wu, a businessman, and his family for the past two years.

Because of her special situation in becoming a U.S. Open player, Wu said, "I have the time, I travel with her and help her. I don't know how to pay for her. They find out it's Hu Na and they always buy it for me."

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Right-hander Hu Na is not set for George Bell's fifth-inning fly ball, but somehow it got away from him. The other Texas Rangers didn't fare much better, Toronto beating to a 13-1 rout.

Kafka, Football and a Sense of Home

fractal, an international sculpture. He still had his wild contradictory poetry, but his work entered multinational terrain where all phrases rhymed with beautiful things. He was a "poet of the earth" and a "pre-Adams fruit" could be a kernel from the South Seas, the backside of the girl next door, or both at once.

At the *1965 Constantin Brancusi* show at one end and Henry Moore at the other were the guardians of that terrain. In white marble, especially, Arp had great success. He was a sculptor, but he was a matter how capable, did the form shaping and the sculpture-had public function. There was a loss of the confidential quality that can be seen in the drawings, especially the work of his youth.

Arp was always Arp, and as we can see from his "Munified set of Sausages" of 1956 that he could be a little more than a sculptor. The strange and haunting image (The work in question refers to the refugees who were in flight from the

In another footnote, we read how the "frills between new and old money took a bizarre recently." The fashion designer Ralph Lauren "brought legal action for infringing on 'his' corporate symbol against an organization that had the temerity to use the figure of a man on a horse swinging a mallet as its insignia. The object of his suit was the United States Polo Association, founded in 1900."

But most Rybczynski footnotes concern war-guns, and these often illuminate his subject in surprising ways. For instance, while exploring a notion suggested by the late art historian Mario Praz, *Schwannau* — or "the sense of intimacy that is created by a room and its furnishings" — developed first in northern Europe, Rybczynski says that while throughout Europe the deus of the weak are named after

On closer inspection, it turned out that the news of these deaths was exaggerated. The larger *Random House Dictionary* turns out to have been published in 1966, whereas the derivative *College Dictionary* was revised in 1982. And, as I discovered, the latter is not a synonym for the former with a note on usage that does not appear in the earlier one: "Although enormity was once standard as a synonym for enormities, its present use in any sense other than those given in definitions 1 and 2—"atrociousness" and "something outrageous or heinous"—is now usually regarded as incorrect."

So I was right, and what we are witnessing is a clarification, not a modifying. For a change, the latest edition of the dictionary is more, not less, precise. Enormity is *not* any bad thing, but only a very bad thing.



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